COMMANDERS DIGEST

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Change in Objectives Through Vietnamization Program

Early in its tenure the Nixon Administration did not believe it could stand pat with the past and went about shaping a new, alternative plan to influence the course of events in Vietnam.

The program that evolved was Vietnamization. And according to Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird it "has put some aces in the Free World's poker hand."

Those who view the Vietnamization program as a mere "continuation" of the plan for modernizing South Vietnam's armed forces are quite mistaken, the secretary of defense told the Eighth convention of the AFL-CIO at Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 7.

It is much more than that, he said.

He continued, "The Vietnamization program represents a major change not only in emphasis but also in objectives. Troop modernization until early this year, had the negative goal of partially de-Americanizing the war.

"Vietnamization has the positive goal of 'Vietnamizing' the war, of increasing Vietnamese responsibility for 'all' aspects of the war and handling of their own affairs. There is an enormous difference between these policies."

He then explained how the previous modernization program was designed to

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Secretary Kelley briefs information officers on Domestic Action Programs.

Domestic Action Programs Tied to U.S. Serviceman

The Department of Defense's Summer Youth Program has been labelled a huge success for 1969, but chances are it will mushroom into much larger proportions in 1970. At least, that's the hope and desire of the highest officials in the U.S. Government.

The program operates as a part of the Defense Department's Domestic Action Programs and is closely tied to the American serviceman's reputation as a generous, compassionate and humane individual.

Assistant Secretary of Defense (M&RA) Roger T. Kelley talked about the Domestic Action Programs at the recent Public Affairs-Information for the Armed Forces conference and said he believes that the military services represent in composite the most compassionate, humane and effective organization of people anywhere in the U.S.

Recapping the Domestic Action Program as it is today, Secretary Kelley told how a few months ago Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird created within the Defense Department

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Naval Academy

President Nixon Receives Report

The Board of Visitors to the U.S. Naval Academy has submitted its May 1969 Report to President Nixon.

The Board said four amphibious ships should be made available for six week at-sea training programs, no further steps should be taken to substitute civilians for military personnel and the superintendent should be a vice admiral and the commandant a rear admiral.

The board was composed of 14 men, including four Senators and five Congressmen. It was headed by Guy Stillman, a consulting engineer from Phoenix, Ariz.

They also recommended:

—The new library Building be included in the current Fiscal Year 1970 Military Construction Program and the new Engineering Building be approved for inclusion in the FY 1971 program.

—The office of the Comptroller of the Academy be reorganized so that fiscal matters might be handled on a broad management level with emphasis on coordinated planning.

—Added consideration be given to the research capability of the Academy.

REVIEW—Lt. Gen. Jean-Louise du Temple de Rougemont, (saluting) Commanding General, II French Corps and Commander-in-Chief, French Forces in Germany, salutes honor guard along with Gen. James H. Polk (rear), Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Army Europe and Seventh Army. Capt. Allan L. Hensley (left) is USAREUR and Seventh Army Honor Guard Commander. It was General de Rougemont's first official visit to the headquarters. (U.S. Army Photo by SP/6 Harold Shaner, Jr.)

Along with Mr. Stillman, board members were: Sen. Edward J. Gurney (R-Fla.), Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.), Sen. Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.), Sen. Joseph D. Tydings (D-Md.), Rep. W. C. Daniel (D-Va.), Rep. Daniel J. Flood (D-Pa.), Rep. Glenard P. Lipscomb (R-Calif.), Rep. Rogers C. B. Morton (R-Md.), Rep. Samuel S. Stratton (D-N.Y.).

Leslie Carpenter, newspaper columnist and correspondent, Washington, D.C.; George W. Grider, vice president, secretary and general counsel, the Carborundum Co., Niagara Falls, N.Y.; Dr. Edwin D. Harrison, president, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.; William A. Shea, attorney, New York.

DoD Voices Concern About Coastal Waters

The Department of Defense is concerned with the tendency of nations to make unilateral claims of jurisdiction over the seas and seabeds adjacent to their shores, G. Warren Nutter, Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs) told a Senate study group.

"The Department of Defense is anxious to ensure that new claims of sovereignty to coastal waters or ocean bottoms be achieved through international agreement rather than through unilateral assertion," Mr. Nutter said.

His remarks were in a statement to the Special Study Group of the Senate Commerce Committee on United Nation's Suboceanic Lands Policy.

Mr. Nutter said, "No nation's rights in the sea can be adequately safeguarded when each coastal state believes it is free to establish the breadth of and the legal regime applicable to maritime zones adjacent to its coasts."

He said DoD also is "quite concerned" with the nature of claims countries make to the Continental Shelf.

"The Geneva Convention on the Continental Shelf establishes the principle that coastal states have the sovereign right to explore and exploit the resources on the shelf. When a coastal state extends aspects of its sovereignty beyond the territorial seas, the natural tendency . . . to control the superjacent waters begins to become irresistible.

"There may be, for example, a tendency for some to believe it reasonable to exert the same kind of sovereign rights to living resources in the superjacent waters of the Continental Shelf as exist on the Continental Shelf itself. We have seen a claim like this recently in Uruguay.

"The Defense Department must always be alert to the gradual evolution of new legal regimes applicable to waters beyond those territorial sea limits this country recognizes. To the extent nations use the Continental Shelf regime as a basis for additional claims in the water column our security interests will be jeopardized.

Change in Objectives Through Vietnamization Program

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prepare the South Vietnamese to handle only the threat of Viet Cong insurgency that would remain "after" all North Vietnamese regular force had returned home.

"It made sense, therefore, only in the context of success at Paris. It was a companion piece to the Paris talks, not a complement and alternative."

On the other hand Vietnamization is directed toward preparing the South Vietnamese to handle both Viet Cong insurgency and regular North Vietnamese armed forces regardless of the outcome in Paris, Secretary Laird said.

"In other words," he added, "we felt we could not stand pat with the past. Vietnamization has put some aces in the Free World's poker hand."

Here is what Secretary Laird means by "aces" in the hands of the Free World. "It means, in South Vietnam, building a stronger economy, stronger internal security forces, a stronger government, and stronger military forces."

The secretary warned, however, that the American public must understand and support this if it is to be made to work in Vietnam. "By making Vietnamization work," he said, "we create a powerful incentive for the enemy to negotiate meaningfully in Paris."

Then, too, he added, the enemy needs to know that time is not on his side, that the passage of time is leading to a stronger, not a weaker South Vietnam.

He said he didn't want to convey false hopes or promises to the American people. "I do want to give as full a picture as I can of the situation we face in Vietnam and what we are trying to do about it. I cannot promise a miraculous end to the war. I cannot promise that our losses in combat will remain, as they were last week, at the lowest level in almost three years.

"But I can say to you that we are on the path that has the best chance of minimizing U.S. casualties while resolving the war in the shortest possible time without abandoning our basic objective."

He said that in the Vietnamization program there were "high priorities" underway, and called them the "four faces" of Vietnamization. Here is a summary of those priorities:

1—In the economic field, a significant factor is the opening up of waterways and roads for farmers to bring their produce to market and the growing confidence of farmers in using them. In addition, South Vietnamese have replaced Americans in the operation of the civilian port facilities at Saigon and at supply and warehousing facilities in various parts of the country. South Vietnam is moving toward restoration of self-sufficiency in rice production.

2—In the field of local security, the police force has been expanded and its training strengthened. Partly for this reason, the Viet Cong infrastructure is being weakened and rooted out in many areas. That infrastructure includes the hard-line Communist civilians who control and direct the acts of terrorism, assassination, and kidnappings at the local level—as well as the military activities of the local guerillas and main force units.

3—In the political field, progress is measured by the extent of the peoples' trust in their government. It is at the grass—or "rice"—roots level where we find encouraging signs. Locally elected governments are spreading throughout the country.

4—The success of the whole Vietnamization program would be jeopardized without progress in the political field. The political system and policies of South Vietnam are not our responsibility, but we are anxious to see them succeed.

Secretary Laird believes the military area is where progress in Vietnamization has been most visible. "We have begun to replace American with Vietnamese troops. Already," he said, "this year, in two installments we are cutting the size of our forces by 60,000 in Vietnam, and, in a related development, by 6,000 in Thailand."

Secretary Laird said that contingent on one or more of the three criteria expressed by the President—progress in Paris, progress in Vietnamization, and reduction in the level of enemy activity—additional numbers of Americans can and will be brought home.

CITED—President Chung Hee Park, Republic of Korea, decorates General Creighton W. Abrams, commander, U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, with the Order of the National Security Merit, First Class for his contribution toward defense of the Republic of Korea. Watching the ceremony at left is General John H. Michaelis, Commander, U.S. Forces Korea. (U.S. Army Photo by SP5 Larry Tressler)

President Nixon addresses the U.N. General Assembly.

'Let us press toward an open world—a world of open doors, open hearts, open minds — a world open to the exchange of ideas and of people.'

The U. N. in the 70's

Toward An Open World

President Nixon has proclaimed October 24 as United Nations Day. On this day, said the President, "it should be the resolve of the American people that our Nation, conscious of mankind's growing interdependence on this planet, shall be a steadfast partner" with all who strive for peace.

In a recent speech at the United Nations, Mr. Nixon outlined the broad dimensions of the U.N. role in building a "creative, dynamic peace" in the 1970s. Below are excerpts from his address of Sept. 18 at the 24th U.N. General Assembly.

For nearly a quarter of a century, the UN has struggled with the often thankless task of peacekeeping. As we look to the future, however, keeping the peace is only part of our task. We also must concentrate on building the peace.

Let us be candid. There are many differences among the great powers, and among others, which as realists we know cannot be resolved quickly; cannot be resolved even by this organization. But we also know that there are at least five areas in particular of great concern to everyone here . . . in which our interests are common and on which there should be unanimity.

AREAS OF COMMON INTEREST

They are these:

- Securing the safety of international air travel.
- Encouraging international volunteer services.
- Fostering economic development and population control.
- Protecting our threatened environment.
- Exploring the frontiers of space.

By any standards, aircraft hijackings are morally, politically and legally indefensible . . . I urge the United Nations to give high priority to this matter. This is an issue which transcends politics. . . . It involves the interests of every nation, the safety of every air passenger, and the integrity of that structure of order on which a world community depends.

The creative, dynamic kind of peace I have spoken of, of course, requires more than such basic protections as the one I have just described.

To build this kind of peace, we must join together in building our societies—in raising a great cathedral of the spirit, which celebrates the infinite possibilities of man himself.

Such a peace requires a fuller enlistment, not only of government resources and of private enterprise resources, but also of the dedication and skill of those thousands of people all over the world who are ready to volunteer in the cause of human achievement. Our own Peace Corps has helped in many countries. And I especially welcome the consideration the UN itself is now giving to establishment of an International Volunteer Corps. We stand ready to give this exciting new venture our full and enthusiastic cooperation.

A TIME OF CHALLENGE

As the UN looks toward the beginning of its second development decade, it faces a time of enormous challenge, but enormous opportunity.

We can only guess at the new scientific discoveries that the 70's may bring. But we can see with chilling clarity the gap that already exists between the developed economies and the economies of the developing countries—and the urgent need for international cooperation in spurring economic development.

If, in the course of that second development decade, we can make both significant gains in food production and significant reductions in the rate of population growth, we shall have opened the way to a new era of splendid prosperity. If we do only one without the other, we shall be standing still, and if we fail in both, great areas of the world will face human disaster.

Increasingly, the task of protecting man's environment is a matter of international concern. Pollution of air and water, upsetting the balance of nature—these are not only local problems, and not only national problems, but matters that affect the basic relationships of man to his planet.

The United Nations already is planning a conference on the environment in 1972. I pledge the strongest support of the United States for that effort. I hope that even before then we can launch new national and international initiatives toward restoring the balance of nature, and maintaining our world as a healthy and hospitable place for man.

COOPERATION IN SPACE

Of all of man's great enterprises, none lends itself more logically or more compellingly to international cooperation than the venture into space. Here, truly, mankind is one.

We are just beginning to comprehend the benefits that space technology can yield here on earth. And the potential is enormous. For example, we now are developing earth resource survey satellites, with the first experimental satellite to be launched sometime early in the decade of the 70s.

Present indications are that these satellites should be capable of yielding data which would assist in as widely varied tasks as these: the location of schools of fish in the oceans, the location of mineral deposits on land, and the health of agricultural crops.

I feel it is only right that we should share both the adventures and the benefits of space. As an example of our plans, we have determined to take actions with regard to earth resource satellites as this program proceeds and fulfills its promise.

The purpose of those actions is that this program will be dedicated to produce information not only for the United States, but also for the world community. We shall be putting several proposals in this respect before the United Nations.

These are among the positive, concrete steps we intend to take toward internationalizing man's epic venture into space —an adventure that belongs not to one nation, but to all mankind, and one that should be marked not by rivalry, but by the same spirit of fraternal cooperation that has so long been the hallmark of the international community of science.

'Keeping the peace is only part of our task. We must also concentrate on building the peace.'

NEW AGE OF "FIRSTS"

I realize that a survey of history might discourage those who seek to establish peace. But we have entered a new age, different not only in degree but in kind from any that has ever gone before.

For the first time ever, we have truly become a single world community.

For the first time ever, we have seen the staggering fury of the power of the universe unleashed, and we know that we hold that power in a very precarious harness.

For the first time ever, technological advance has brought within reach what once was only a poignant dream for hundreds of millions—freedom from hunger and freedom from want; want and hunger that I have personally seen in nation after nation all over this world.

For the first time ever, we have seen changes in a single lifetime—in our lifetime—that dwarf the achievements of centuries before—and those changes continue to accelerate.

For the first time ever, man has stepped beyond his planet —and revealed us to ourselves as "riders on the Earth together," bound inseparably on this one bright, beautiful speck in the heavens, so tiny in the universe and so incomparably welcoming as a home for man.

TOWARD AN OPEN WORLD

In this new age of "firsts," even the goal of a just and lasting peace is a "first" we can dare to strive for. We must achieve it. And I believe we can achieve it.

In that spirit, then, let us press toward an open world—a world of open doors, open hearts, open minds—a world open to the exchange of ideas and of people, and open to the reach of the human spirit—a world open in the search for truth, and unconcerned with the fate of old dogmas and old isms—a world open at last to the light of justice, and the light of reason, and to the achievement of that true peace which the people of every land carry in their hearts and celebrate in their hopes.

Call for Better Communications; Information Conference 'Useful'

Top information officers of the Armed Forces concluded a three-day conference at the Pentagon Sept. 26 and described the meetings as "impressive," "useful," and "very productive sessions."

The meeting was the 1969 Joint Public Affairs-Information for the Armed Forces Conference and the 31 officers attending represented the Unified/Specified Command of the Armed Forces.

Conferees found several new themes ranging through the meetings. For example, one attendee found a change in "environment" and "attitudes" with a spirit of cooperation and teamwork prevalent.

Generally, the officers were made aware of the heart of the Defense Department's desire for better communications—internal and external—from the highest echelons down.

Calling the meeting a "reinforcement of principles," one attendee thought the conference re-emphasized getting the job done, getting it done right, and particularly getting the work out as quickly and accurately as possible.

Another could see a change of attitudes toward current social unrest and believes the Armed Forces are turning toward participation in social efforts. Also, he saw the Armed Forces as repositories of skills, resources and abilities that could be used to good advantage in this area. In fact, he said, this was the theme that ran through the whole discussion.

Daniel Z. Henkin, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs, welcomed the group to the conference and held several panel and executive-type meetings as the conference progressed.

Early on the first day the group participated in a "Question and Answer" session with Presidential Press Secretary Herb Klein.

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs), Richard G. Capen, Jr., conducted an "open panel" discussion along with Mr. Henkin and Jerry W. Friedheim, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Operations). Mr. Friedheim also addressed the group on the Defense budget and military personnel problems.

Rear Admiral S. D. Cramer, Jr., Military Assistant to Mr. Henkin in Public Affairs, OASD, addressed the subject of organizational and functional changes in OASD (PA), while Lieutenant Colonel Fred C. Berry of the OASD (PA), Directorate for Community Relations Special Events staff provided information on Armed Forces Day.

Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs Roger T. Kelley addressed the attendees on new M&RA goals and objectives, and the "Image of the Military." He outlined the major programs in the Defense Department including the All Volunteer Force, Domestic Action Programs, the Reserve Military/Citizen programs; Equal Opportunity and Civil Rights, and the importance of information in attaining objectives.

John C. Broger, Director, Information for the Armed Forces (M&RA), discussed youth communications, major information objectives and held a briefing for the information officers.

IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC—Vice Admiral Sir Victor Smith, the chief of naval staff, Royal Australian Navy, views air operations from the bridge of the USS Bon Homme Richard. While on a tour of U.S. Naval vessels in the Western Pacific, Vice Adm. Smith was accompanied by Vice Admiral W. F. Bringle (left), USN, commander of the Seventh Fleet. Observing is Captain D. W. Alderton, commanding officer of the attack aircraft carrier. (Navy Photo by PH2 L. D. Crouse).

Henry Valentino, Special Assistant for Management and Operations for the Director, IAF, spoke on Armed Forces Radio automation, while Col. Earl S. Browning, Deputy Director, IAF, acted as moderator and presented a conference summary.

Colonel Robert Cranston, Commander, American Forces Radio and Television Service, Los Angeles, IAF, discussed radio and television programming in the Armed Forces.

Colonel Louis G. Cruciana, Chief, Media Operations, IAF, explained the operational aspects of printed media supplied by IAF.

Colonel John S. Chesebro, Chief for Program Analysis and Development, IAF, discussed his operation and acted as moderator for the presentations by Unified/Specified Commands.

Lieutenant Colonel Harry Bangs, Commander, AFRTS-W, talked on news and special events broadcast from Washington, and Lt. Col. Robert Hand, Chief, Special Programs Br., PAD, IAF, reported on contingency plans.

The participating attendees gave special briefings at the conference.

Captain Pickett Lumpkin, USN, Director of Public Affairs for the European Command, reviewed public affairs in his area, and Col. Alfred J. Lynn, USAF, Public Affairs Officer, U.S. Pacific Command gave a PACOM review.

Colonel Ray Carlson, USAF, Military Assistance Command,

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the Domestic Action Council and named him chairman of the group.

He said the council acted as a vehicle for using Defense resources—both physical and human—to contribute to the solution of "some very difficult social problems that plague our American cities."

Recognizing that some military officers find it difficult to understand how the Domestic Action Programs are a part of the military mission, Secretary Kelley explained that when we look upon the charter of national security, doing those things which insure peace, and those things which today threaten peace, it is easy to identify the communist threat which exists outside the continental United States.

But, he said, it is not easy to identify some of the threats that exist within American cities, and then noted:

The threat to our national security which is to be found here at home is so severe that President Nixon observed at his recent speech at the Air Force Academy that ours is not to choose between solving problems outside the U.S. and here at home . . . but we can't decide whether to spend money in one area or in another area, but not both. We shall solve both problems, or we shall solve neither problem.

In addition, Secretary Kelley observed that the importance of the Domestic Action Programs is attested to by the fact that the Defense Department is working closely with President Nixon and the Urban Affairs Council, attempting to integrate Defense activities with those of other Government agencies.

Describing the Defense Department position, Secretary Kelley said "we have within the total defense organization the greatest collection of skills, the largest selection of physical assets, and the greatest organization of people to be found anywhere.

"From time to time, those people and these physical assets are not totally committed in the sense of being totally utilized on the strictly military mission. There are opportunities where we can get double duty from dollars. And there are times when people, just because of their humanitarian instincts, will volunteer their time and their energies and their love on the behalf of other people."

He pointed to the American serviceman in Vietnam as a good example. The believability of this country and its military policy in Vietnam "is due in no small part to what our GI Joe does with the Vietnamese villagers when he has a gun off his back."

The Defense Department's Manpower Chief said he believes that unless we do humanize and socialize the American military organization we will lose our credibility in this society of ours.

Secretary Kelley told his audience how he had visited the Camp Concern Project at the Naval Training Center, Bainbridge, Md., and saw how, through the initiative of Bainbridge personnel, Camp Concern was born because there were physical assets available and not being used.

"This didn't increase the Navy budget by one dollar. This didn't dilute the quality of what the Navy is doing at Bainbridge," he observed.

We have within the total defense organization the greatest collection of skills, the largest selection of physical assets, and the greatest organization of people to be found anywhere!

Secretary Kelley believes this is the kind of activity which is going to humanize the Armed Forces in the eyes of many millions of Americans who think the military is not here for that purpose.

"This is the concept of military life, a dimension of the Defense Department which needs to be told and extended in many ways," he said.

Call for Better Communications

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Vietnam, presented his views on Vietnam media relations and Colonel Frank A. Gregg, USA, Ryukyus representative from C-in-C Pacific, discussed Okinawa.

Colonel A. E. Audick, USAF, Public Affairs Officer, Commander, U.S. Forces, Japan, addressed the subject of Japan security treaty and base rights, while Colonel Charles R. Thomas, Jr., USA, Public Affairs Officer of the U.S. Strike Command, reviewed public affairs in the mid-East.

Other conference participants included:

Colonel Hal J. Basham, USAF, Chief, Public Affairs, and Captain John W. Duemmel, USAF, Community Relations Branch, both from the U.S. Alaskan Command.

Colonel Horace E. Frink, Jr., USAF, Director, Public Affairs, and Commander William A. Rush, USN, Chief, Civil and Component Relations Division, both from the U.S. Continental Air Defense Command.

Captain Peter Sloan, USAF, Plans Officer of the U.S. European Command.

Commander David M. Cooney, USN, Public Affairs Officer, U.S. Atlantic Command.

Major Russell H. Davis, Jr., USA, Plans Officer, U.S. Pacific Command.

Colonel John B. Voss, USAF, Director of Information, Strategic Air Command.

Lieutenant Colonel Walter H. Bowie, Information Officer for U.S. Army Forces, and Major William G. Smith, USA, Chief, News-Media Branch, U.S. Southern Command.

Colonel Charles R. Thomas, Jr., USA, and Mr. Allan R. Scholin, Special Assistant, both from the U.S. Strike Command.

Colonel John J. Christy, USA, Commandant, Col. P. J. Lacey, USA, Prospective Commandant, and Col. Frank E. Meek, Jr., USAF, Prospective Director of Instruction, all of the Defense Information School.

Secretary Laird Calls for More Reliance on People

A call has been made by Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird to eliminate more of the paper work and put more reliance on people.

Speaking at one of a series of briefings for high-level military and civilian officials from the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Mr. Laird said, "We are starting to eliminate part of the paper work, because we are interested in people, not paper."

Following are additional remarks made by Secretary Laird at one of the sessions:

The purpose of these briefings is to build what I like to call the 'team spirit' in the participatory management that David Packard and I have talked about since taking over our responsibilities as secretary of defense and deputy secretary of defense.

CHATS WITH "HIS" CADETS—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird meets with four cadets he appointed to the Air Force Academy while a congressman from Wisconsin. The secretary toured the Academy at Colorado Springs, Colo., and had lunch with the Cadet Wing. Left to right are Senior Cadet Edwin C. Egbert, Senior Cadet Paul R. Schaffenberger, Secretary Laird, Freshman Cadet Ryan D. Lister, and Freshman Cadet Terry J. Traeder. The Secretary toured military installations in the Colorado Springs area.

"CAN DO" ATTITUDE

. . . The attitude of the Department of Defense has got to be a 'can do' attitude, and it can't be anything else.

Conflicts as far as ideas are concerned are all right up to a point, but after we've had a discussion of these various ideas, and decisions have been made after full and complete discussions, not only with the Military Services, the military Secretaries, but also with the Joint Chiefs of Staff and others, we must go forward and carry out these decisions as effectively as we possibly can.

In order to have these decisions carried out effectively, communication is indeed most important. Every employe, it seems to me, deserves to have a session with his employer. If you listen, sometimes you learn. I've listened for a long time as a member of the Defense Appropriations Committee . . . for nine terms. I've listened to the presentation of about 17 Defense budgets from morning to afternoon for at least six months every year. I believe that by listening, one certainly learns a great deal more sometimes than by talking.

I believe that this communications problem, which I don't believe has been completely corrected in this Department, is one that has to be worked on very effectively.

We are starting to eliminate part of the paper work, because we are interested in people, not paper. We've got to eliminate more of the paper as we move forward, and put more reliance on people.

Army Establishes New CID Agency

The Army has established a CID Agency to exercise overall monitorship, effect coordination, and provide central direction of the Service's criminal investigation program.

Announcement of the new agency was made by Secretary of the Army Stanley R. Resor, Sept. 30.

Previously, criminal investigative activities were conducted primarily on a decentralized basis with detachments operating as entities within major commands. Establishment of the agency has been under study since July 1968.

The new organization will operate under supervision of Major General Karl W. Gustafson, Army's provost marshal general. It will be temporarily located in the Munitions Building in Washington, D.C., pending a decision on a permanent location.

Colonel Henry H. Tufts, a veteran Military Police Corps officer, has been assigned to command the agency.

Additional responsibilities of the CID Agency include: Provide guidance and assistance on CID matters while exercising technical supervision over all CID elements and activities; maintain continuous liaison with appropriate civilian and military agencies on CID matters; report to The Provost Marshal General criminal incidents or situations which are of concern to the Department of the Army and Department of Defense.

Detailed information concerning the organization and functions of the U.S. Army CID Agency will be published in Department of the Army regulations and related publications in the near future.

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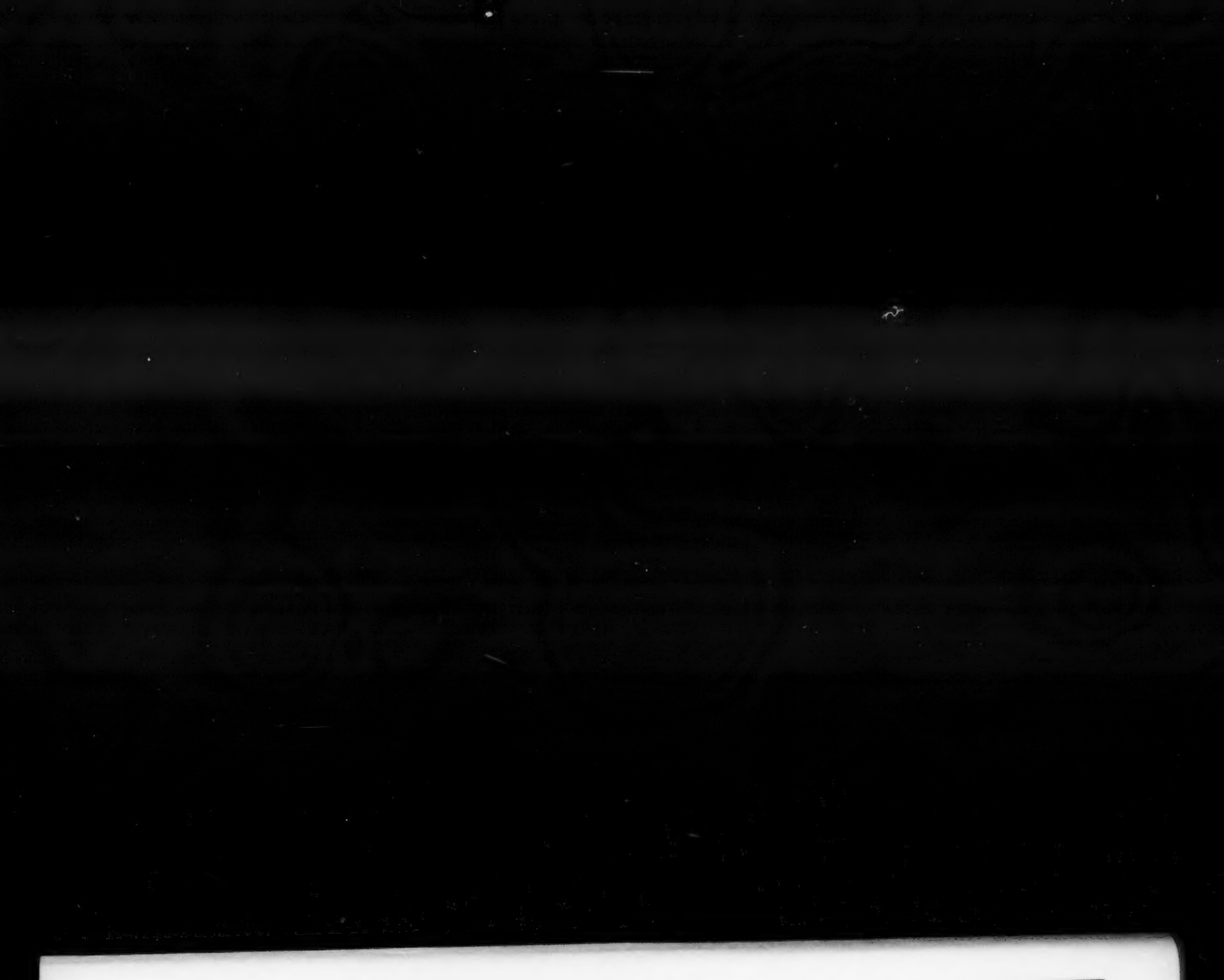
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